adversely, as in the case of the tax of ten cents per pound of coconut oil and its by-products imposed in 1935 by the California Legislature.

With tariff limitations and excise taxes, not to speak of Philippine land taxes, and pests, diseases, and typhoons, the coconut industry has been in a bad way. Encouragement came in 1934-1935 in the form of a spectacular improvement in copra prices, due partly to the shortage of fats and oils in the United States and Europe and partly to the shortage of production in the Philippines. Another encouraging note is the fact that not all Philippine copra goes to the United States. France, for instance, in 1933, bought over nineteen per cent of Philippine copra exports.

THE LUSCIOUS MANGA

The Filipino, to give expression to his admiration for his favorite fruit, the mango, gallantly insists that it be called by the feminine, manga. Thus the manga is crowned queen of all Philippine fruits. And it is deserving of this universal homage. Nowhere else does the manga attain such size and excellence of flavor as in the Philippines.

The manga grows on a tree which is distinguished for its dignity and grace. The manga trees are of tremendous size, the mass of foliage being so heavy as often to break the trees down. When the trees line a road, as they do on the Manila North Road, they form a shapely domed bowl and furnish a deep shade. They will continue to bear fruit for as many as two hundred years. To own such a tree is financially profitable.

Among other common fruits in the Philippines

are bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, papayas, chicos, lanzones, pomelos, mangosteens, and durians. Over seventy varieties of edible bananas are raised in the Islands. The oranges are green oranges and are not sweet like their American cousins.